

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY.  
Light northwesterly winds, fair weather  
and cool.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.76 in  
New York.

VOL. XXXVII., NO. 6410.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## REPUBLICANS WILL ELECT CHAIRMEN IN HOME RULE PLACES

**Find That Rules Give Them Power  
to Control All the  
Committees.**

**With Complete Organization Work in Lower  
House Will Be Pushed Along at a  
Rapid Rate.**

Legislative action will begin in earnest this week as all that has been done so far in the four days of session must be considered as a curtain raiser to the real working of the two houses. The numbers of bills, of which notice have been given, makes the prospect of some hard work by committees excellent and the outlook is that no time will be lost.

The House will get down to business, and if rumors are to be credited, in more ways than one. The dissatisfaction over the committees of the lower branch grows rather than disappears. The responsibility of the Republicans for this legislature has caused a feeling of some irritation that two such committees as those on Public Lands and Internal Improvements and Accounts should be in the hands of Home Rulers. The former has the expenditures of large amounts which will include every Territorial work, appropriation or provision and by its accomplishment must the legislature be judged very largely. On the other hand the Accounts committee will have the spending of the public money for carrying on the session, and there again a record can be made. In this connection the following, Rule 21, is interesting:

"The first person named on the committee shall be the chairman, unless the committee elect another. The chairman shall call meetings and preside and a clerk may be appointed."

It is now understood that acting under this rule there will be immediate elections of new chairmen for the committees which according to Speaker Beckley were to be presided over by Home Rulers. There may be no change in the Printing committee as Fernandez is said to be satisfactory, but in the two committees mentioned above it is almost certain that there will be changes made.

Greenwell has been mentioned for the Accounts committee as he is a

careful business man and would scrutinize expenditures with great care. For the Public Lands and Internal Improvements committee Wright is in the lead with Lewis favored by some. Wright will be one of the workers of the session and his thought runs along lines which would make him a valuable man at the head of this committee. He already has in course of preparation a measure for sales and recovery of lands, based to an extent on the land laws of New Zealand. He favors roads throughout the islands and has a comprehensive acquaintance with the needs of the group.

This solution of the difficulty of having the dominant party made responsible for the actions of the majority is so absolute that the working together of the two houses, as the Republicans now will absolutely control both, is assured.

There may be introduced also a departure as to local legislatures but something that is well understood and constantly followed in the States. The Rules committee may play a greater part than ever before. There are so many important matters to come up that any resolution setting forth a day for special bills or fixing the time for a vote, referred to the Rules committee would have the effect of a House order if passed, and in consequence it is probable that the County bill and such other great measures may be considered under special rules, in effect thus establishing closure.

The Senate will get to work on the County bill this week and its many matters will be rushed along.

Members of the Legislature are faring well at the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms this session. Each found on his desk the other day a handsome fountain pen with most approved special ink bottle, and a pen knife with pearl handle, which was a gift worthy of the man who received the votes of so many members. It is supposed these were presents for no authorization for such purchases, amounting to close to \$200, had been made. Some of the members were new to the use of the pens but they soon caught the angles and write notes all the while now.

## HONOR THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON

**Address by Estee  
at Central  
Union.**

**Large Crowd Out to  
Hear the  
Orator.**

**Praise Service by Congregation  
in Observance of  
the Day.**

Central Union church was filled to overflowing last night at the service held in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington. The observance began with a praise service, led by the pastor of the church, during which the choir gave several excellent numbers. At the conclusion of this the pastor, in a few words, introduced Hon. Morris M. Estee as the speaker of the evening.

Judge Estee entered a modest disclaimer to the flattering terms of his introduction, and then said, in part: "We are here tonight to pay tribute to the memory of the most illustrious American. He was the Father of his Country, for he did more toward securing and maintaining American liberty than any other one man. He was the world's greatest defender of freedom, and his name and transcendent virtues will grow dearer to the people of the world as the years roll by."

"Perhaps no one fact in relation to Washington strikes the American people with greater wonder today than that during the revolution, he was the most abused man on the continent, and for no other reason than because he was the most conspicuous character of the time. It may be that like that other great American, Lincoln, he was abused because he was just, and because he was greater and better than other men."

"When Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States, and after he had delivered his inaugural address, he went with both houses of the Congress to St. Paul's church, in New York, and there invoked the blessing of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe upon the new government. A government thus established cannot fail. My friends, the name of Washington cannot be severed from the American republic. The two are so intertwined that to speak of the one, we think of the other. If America had no other eminent citizen, the name of Washington would make the country great."

"There are no people who are so much indebted to their ancestors for their form of government and the character of their civilization, as are the people of the United States. Referring to the pioneers of America, let me add, our fathers first settled the American colonies, and then devoted their lives to maintain the principles that would benefit posterity; and we inherited from them those principles; we inherited also a country dedicated to freedom, a nation with a written constitution securing to us and to our children forever, civil and religious liberty. We inherited a vast extent of territory, freed from the presence of native savages, lands cleared ready for the plow; and above all, we inherited a free and independent government, with laws to maintain that government. There were no old families then, and there were no men of leisure; all were workers, and all were plain Americans."

"It is true that our ancestors established local government before they gained their independence from England. They did not despise 'the day of small things.' And so they commenced

(Continued on page 7.)

## REGIME OF SCHROEDER IN GUAM

**Naval Governor  
Tells of His  
Work.**

**Births More Frequent  
Now Than  
Deaths.**

**American School System a Success.  
Mabini Refuses to Take Oath  
of Allegiance.**

"One of the most gratifying features of my administration in Guam has been the appreciable change for the better in health and sanitary conditions among the people, and the increase of births over deaths among the Chamorros or natives of Guam," said Commander Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., late governor of Guam, last evening on the hurricane deck of the Naval transport Solace. Governor Schroeder was relieved as governor of the little "Island of the Thieves," the title given by the sailors of Magellan's ships, by Commander Sewall. For more than two years Governor Schroeder has guided the affairs of the insular possession, and he goes home with the feeling that the natives have been started on the right road to prosperity. Governor Schroeder, when asked if he was glad to be approaching the mainland, expressed regrets that he has had to leave Guam.

"I have never enjoyed better health than in Guam, and my family were always in good health there, although Agaña, the capital and largest city on Guam with its three thousand inhabitants, is located on somewhat low ground. I like the island and like the people, and it is some gratification to me to know that they have a very friendly feeling toward myself. Since the American occupation our surgeons have impressed upon the people the need of better sanitary conditions. Sanitary regulations have been pressed throughout the island, until now the result is shown by a large increase of births over deaths."

"One of my pet theories has been the development of the school system. The schools, under the Spanish, did not amount to much. There was no appropriation that I could use for starting schools on the American system, but I saw the need of education by the American methods. I was able to establish three schools in Agaña, and others in Asan and Agate. I managed to get American teachers out there, and they were paid from the revenues of the island. English was taught in these schools until the Chamorros were able to speak and read a little, and then they were taught arithmetic. In only a few of the very small places were the Spanish schools conducted as of old. I must say that the children are very bright and capable and willing to learn. Their progress was remarkable, and last year we had commencement exercises which were surprisingly good, when the length of time they had studied English was taken into consideration."

"When the American occupation took place the revenues of Guam were about \$4,500, about 80 per cent of the money for carrying on the government coming from Spain. Since then there has been no appropriation made by the Federal Government, and the taxes in certain directions were increased until the revenues yielded \$49,000 per annum. From this fund I took money to pay the school teachers, as well as to carry on the government, which of course included the judiciary. The islanders, had the satisfaction of knowing, however, that every cent of the \$49,000 went back to the island in the expenditures. Centuries of Spanish misrule had made them believe that when they approach-

(Continued on Page 2.)

## GERMANY DEMANDS CASH PAYMENT BUT BOWEN OBJECTS

**Venezuelan Negotiations Once More  
Blocked by the Action of  
That Power.**

**Ohio River Is at Danger Point and Heavy Losses  
by Floods Feared---Dams Break in Con-  
necticut and Cause Much Damage.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Belgium-Venezuela protocol has been signed. Belgium is entirely satisfied with its provisions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Germany has demanded of Minister Bowen the immediate payment of \$5000 as one of the stipulations of the protocol. Bowen has refused to agree to any such payment before March.

The motive of Germany in making such a demand at this stage of the proceedings is unknown, but a satisfactory settlement is still expected.

## STRIKERS' MOB ATTACKS INDIANA RAILWAY SHOPS

SOUTH BEND, Ind. Feb. 22.—A mob of strikers today attacked the power house of the Indiana Railway Company. The building was defended by police and non-union employees and seven of the strikers were injured. They were beaten off without damage to the Power House.

## Breaking Reservoirs Cause Heavy Losses.

SHELTON, Conn. Feb. 22.—Three reservoirs near this city broke today under pressure of the floods and the floods caused losses aggregating \$100,000 to mills and residences here. No lives are reported lost.

Shelton is a manufacturing town of 2000 inhabitants situated on the Housatonic River opposite Derby. The water power of the small streams is secured by the locating of a series of reservoirs, one above the other, and when one breaks from the force of floods it usually carries out the remainder of the dams.

## Circus Man Bailey Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—James A. Bailey, whose fame as a circus manager is world wide, died here today. He was formerly from Philadelphia and with a brother was in the circus business for many years prior to the consolidation of his shows with those of P. T. Barnum. Since that time he has taken the combined shows through Europe and became one of the best known men in the entertainment world.

## Ohio River at Flood Point.

OWENSBORO, Ky. Feb. 22.—The Ohio river has reached flood height and there is danger of heavy losses throughout the valley.

## Fire Destroys Russian Village.

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—The village of Paultovitsi, near this city, was destroyed by fire today. Twelve persons were burned to death.

## Coal Strike Is Renewed.

READING, Pa., Feb. 22.—The strike of coal miners was renewed at the Keswick colliery today.

## Carnival Opens in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Carnival has opened with the usual scenes of merry making.

## Four Lives Lost in Flood.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. Feb. 22.—Four lives were lost in the floods here today.

## GUAM RISES OUT OF THE SEA BY EARTHQUAKE FORCE

Commander Seaton Schroeder, for two years governor of the island of Guam, who is a passenger in the United States Naval transport Solace, ruled for about five months over an insular possession which had grown six inches higher above sea level than when he assumed the reigns of government. An earthquake was responsible for this addition to Uncle Sam's portion of the Pacific, although Governor Schroeder and the islanders in general were not fully aware of this fact until quite recently.

On September 22 of last year Guam was visited by an earthquake which spread destruction in almost every section of the island. Great fissures were opened in some of the new government roads, school houses were leveled to the ground and the school teachers were sent back to the States. Almost every

building constructed of stone was thrown down, and the loss in money, trade and property was great. It was a terrible blow to the island, for there was no appropriation available in the United States from which funds could be drawn to repair the damage.

Some time after the earthquake the boatmen who cruised between the vessels lying in the harbor of San Luis D'Apra and the shore noticed that some of the channels traversed were shallower than usual, especially over certain reefs. The boatmen called the attention of the governor and other Naval officers to this fact, and some of the larger boats were compelled to make a detour in order to avoid dangerous shallows where the depth of the water had diminished from five to six inches. Finally the officers came to the conclusion that if the reef in the harbor had risen half a foot, the rest of the island had likewise risen.